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relations at all with the separate States. Tribal Indians on a reservation are subject to the original tribal law as modified by the special United States statutes, but no State law is of any effect, although the reservation may be within the territorial limits of the State. This has been clear in regard to the laws of marriage, probate, or of personal property; as to these the tribal law has been frequently recognized. The recognition of it in regard to the descent of real property, as in this case, is rare, yet it is obviously entirely sound.

THE LIMITS OF RIPARIAN LAND. — As to the right of those who own land bordering upon a stream to the use or detention of the water of such stream, there are numerous decisions: that for domestic purposes (which includes the watering of stock as well as the necessities of the household) a riparian proprietor has a natural right to use all the water in the stream; that for business purposes (manufacture or irrigation) he may, in America, consume or detain his fair share of the water, even though this result is damage to a lower proprietor; that water so taken and detained must be for use on riparian land, — yet there is a singular lack of authority as to just what land may be called riparian. In a recent case in California, however, the question was brought squarely before the court. *Batgate v. Irvine*, 58 Pac. Rep. 442 (Cal., Sup. Ct. Com.). The defendant, whose land extended far back from the stream, was in the habit of conveying water from the stream across the watershed for his live-stock. The plaintiff, a lower proprietor who was inconvenienced, recovered judgment, on the ground that riparian rights cannot extend beyond the watershed of the stream. The reason given by the court is that land which contributes by drainage to the waters of a stream is entitled to the benefits derived from the stream, and ought not to be deprived of these benefits by land which in no wise drains into the stream. Hence, land beyond the watershed is not properly riparian. This reasoning seems adequate, although the rule laid down is rather indefinite as regards the actual extent of riparian land, which must vary according to the natural features of the district. When riparian right originated, in early times in England, there was neither such a scarcity of water, nor such an extensive use of it for domestic purposes. In applying it to the changed conditions in this country, therefore, it is well to keep the right strictly within limits. As regards the right to a fair share of the water for business purposes, which is allowed generally in this country, though not in England, the same reasoning applies. The rule in the present case, that riparian rights extend only to the watershed of the stream, being just and easy of application, would therefore seem to be sound law.

RIGHT OF SUPPORT. — The peculiar facts in the case of *Trinidad Asphalt Co. v. Ambard*, 81 L. T. Rep. 132, raise an open question. The parties were owners of adjoining lots on the island of Trinidad, under a large portion of which is a deposit of asphalt, which lies from four to six feet below the surface. The nature of this substance is such that its consistency varies with the temperature and the pressure to which it is subjected, and, having no angle of repose, it moves continually in the direction of least resistance. The defendant excavated on his lot so